



Europe and Central Asia Region (ECAR)

Ukraine Refugee Response in Neighboring Countries

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 26

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

6,004,100 refugees from Ukraine recorded across Europe since 24 February 2022. (UNHCR data as of 15 February 2023)

791,958 children in need of humanitarian assistance. (UNICEF 2024 HAC)

533,390 children to be reached by UNICEF's response in refugee-hosting countries. (UNICEF 2024 HAC)

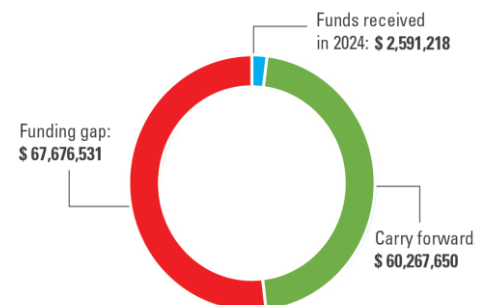
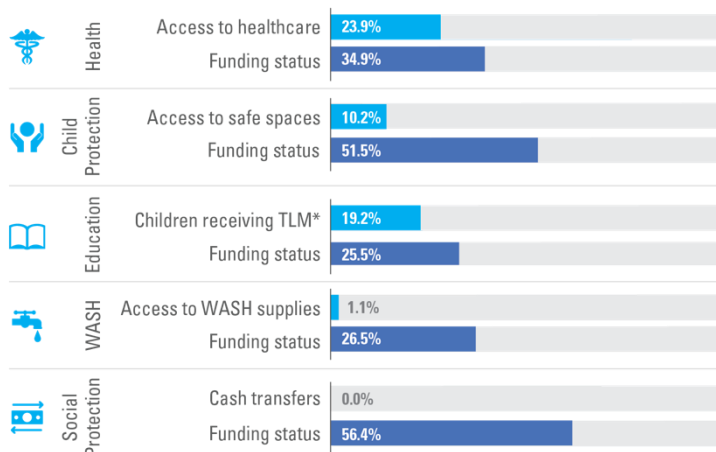
Highlights

- Over 6 million Ukrainian refugees remain in Europe with only a small percentage planning to return in 2024, while most hope to go back someday, yet return is contingent on multiple factors including the end of war in Ukraine, economic viability, and housing availability. Despite efforts, refugees' integration in host countries has been met with challenges like rising costs and unemployment, with long-term welfare hinging on their access to rights, services, and employment.
- UNICEF continues to work with governments, local authorities, and civil society partners across Europe to support vulnerable refugee children, addressing residual humanitarian needs in education, protection, mental health, gender-based violence, and social inclusion, while working to integrate emergency interventions into government systems.
- Since the beginning of the year, over 23,400 children and caregivers have accessed mental health and psychosocial support, just over 12,000 women and children have received primary health care services, and over 273,100 children have benefitted from formal and non-formal education, including early learning. One million people have been reached with messaging on prevention and access to services. Moreover, over 1,000 households with children have received UNICEF-funded multi-purpose humanitarian cash transfers and 13 UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots are still operational across refugee-hosting countries.

UNICEF Appeal 2024 US\$130.5 million*

Funding status as of 25 February 2024: **US\$62.9 million**

UNICEF Progress in Key Areas



Regional Funding Overview & Partnerships

In line with the [UNHCR Regional Refugee Response Plan](#) (January–December 2024) and under Pillar 2 (refugee response) of the [2024 Ukraine and Refugee Response Humanitarian Action for Children](#) (HAC), UNICEF requires US\$130.5 million to ensure the sustainability of the response and provide critical support to 820,600 Ukrainian refugees and other vulnerable groups in host communities, including 533,390 children, across Europe, primarily in Belarus, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, the Republic of Moldova, Poland, Romania and Slovakia. As of end February 2024, UNICEF has US\$62.9 million available, which includes US\$60.3 million carried over from 2023 and US\$2.6 million received thus far in 2024. Funding received under the HAC has been prioritized to support the eight main refugee-hosting countries above, as well as regional, multi-country initiatives. Support to Ukraine refugees in the other countries reported under this response is enabled through ongoing country programme initiatives.

UNICEF continues to collaborate with UNHCR, other United Nations agencies and humanitarian partners, as well as its expansive network of National Committees. UNICEF also works closely with national governments, regional and local authorities, municipalities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs), academia and media, while also engaging in multi-country partnerships, including with [Eurocities](#) and the [World Organization of the Scouts Movement](#).

Regional Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

As the war in Ukraine enters its third year, just over 6 million refugees¹ – 93 per cent of refugees from Ukraine recorded globally – continue to seek protection in Europe. While most refugees are still planning or hoping to return to Ukraine in the future, a growing uncertainty prevails as their displacement continues and lives remain on hold. Only 6 per cent of refugees plan to return to Ukraine in 2024, with 59 per cent hoping to return one day.² Although the end of the full-scale war is a necessary condition to enable the return of most refugees, access to economic opportunities and to property or alternative housing in areas of return are also key enablers and barriers to sustainable return.³ In countries hosting refugees, the socio-economic integration of vulnerable refugee individuals, including refugees with disabilities, older refugees, ethnic minorities, unemployed refugees, and those with chronic medical conditions, continues to be challenging. Beside the ongoing war in Ukraine that hinders returns and prolongs displacement, localized factors in many European countries such as rising living and rental costs and underemployment, continue to have a negative impact on the incomes and savings of refugees, hindering sustainable integration and increasing dependence on government and humanitarian subsidies and assistance. Assisting refugees, as well as vulnerable host communities, and supporting their effective access to socio-economic rights, services, and meaningful employment is crucial for long-term welfare and social cohesion.

Regional Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination, and Strategy

UNICEF continues to work with national, regional, and local authorities in refugee-receiving European countries to provide an integrated response that addresses residual humanitarian needs, links humanitarian support and recovery for refugee children and families and facilitates the hand-over of emergency response interventions to host governments. Key concerns remain around access to education, specifically early learning and secondary education; child protection and cross-border support to safeguard unaccompanied and separated children and children evacuated from institutional care facilities; mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), especially for adolescents; gender-based violence (GBV) issues; and ensuring that low-income refugee families and children with disabilities are included in national social protection schemes. In addition to HAC funding being used to support interventions in the main eight refugee-hosting countries, important interventions in the other refugee-hosting countries are supported through ongoing country programme initiatives, leveraging enhanced national systems and services, as well as strong cooperation with other mandated United Nations agencies.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

CHILD PROTECTION

Since 1 January 2024, 23,419 children and caregivers (3.8 per cent of those targeted) have accessed MHPSS. In addition, 59,567 people (10.2 per cent) have accessed safe spaces, protection, and support hubs. 73,378 people (9.5 per cent) have benefited from safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers. 13 operational UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots (92.9 per cent) are operational in the targeted countries.⁴

In **Poland**, as of January 2024, Blue Dots have ceased operations, shifting focus from immediate humanitarian aid to long-term integration for refugees, with UNICEF's support of vulnerable refugee children and women now directed

¹ UNHCR data as of 15 February 2024. <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine>

² UNHCR, *Lives on Hold, Intentions and Perspectives of Refugees, Refugee Returnees and IDPs from Ukraine*, Regional Intentions Report #5, February 2024.

³ Ibid.

⁴ The variation in number of established UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots is due to their opening/closing depending on varying demand in different locations.

through a network of six Spilno Hubs that are run by municipalities and local NGOs. These hubs, situated in Białystok, Gdynia, Lublin, Łódź, Katowice, and Poznań, offer MHPSS, integration activities, and comprehensive support to refugee families and local host communities. In partnership with Ministry of Justice, 6,909 women, girls and boys accessed GBV risk mitigation, prevention and response services. Additionally, 30 professionals were trained in partnership with the Polish Association of Social Work Supervision. For children evacuated from Ukrainian care homes to Poland, January 2024 marked the rehousing of 27 from Ossa hotel to two group homes in Łódź, with 1,200 children evacuated from Ukrainian care homes to Poland requiring ongoing care and protection. In partnership with the Foster Care Coalition, social and psychological support was provided to 118 children in foster care and foster parents from Ukraine. The ongoing mapping of the foster parents from Ukraine evacuated to Poland defined 250 families with over 700 children that require support.

In **Moldova**, 16,380 Ukrainian refugees and Moldovan children and their caregivers benefited from protection assistance through UNICEF's partnership with diverse CSOs and the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection. 3,747 refugee children (61 per cent girls) received direct assistance from the state child protection services with UNICEF support. In addition, 678 children with disabilities (431 boys, 247 girls), including refugees, received specific support and assistance. Through the network of Blue Dots and child-friendly spaces, 3,942 children and caregivers were provided with MHPSS. In addition, 76 new unaccompanied and separated children from Ukraine were identified and received community-based alternative care services, with three children placed in foster care. 2,266 women, girls and boys were reached with GBV risk mitigation, prevention and response activities while 13,687 people, including 4,088 children, accessed safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian actors.

In **Romania**, the National Authority for the Protection of Children Rights and Adoption (NAPCRA) recorded 35,275 Ukrainian children as of 1 January 2024, utilizing the Primero case management system to support vulnerable child refugees, with enhanced analysis for better planning and response, including cost analysis of enrolling temporary protection beneficiaries from Ukraine in Romania's social protection system. Following the workshop with county authorities at the end of 2023, the approach to transition from Blue Dots to the 'Blue Grid' is progressing with more than seven districts having finalized their first draft. UNICEF support during the reporting period enabled 1,916 children and caregivers to access MHPSS. 6,882 people also benefitted from access to safe spaces and protection and support hubs run by UNICEF implementing partners. In addition, 1,700 women, girls and boys accessed GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions and 7,229 people were able to access safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers. UNICEF continued collaborating with UNHCR and supporting local and national authorities to provide protection to unaccompanied and separated children, including 85 children in five residential care facilities in Iasi and Prahova counties as well as children under NGO care in Suceava and Sighisoara counties.

In **Bulgaria**, UNICEF joined a task force to draft a humanitarian and integration programme for Ukrainian refugees, emphasizing the importance of early support for their integration and proposing extended support for those most vulnerable, coupled with educational and psychosocial initiatives for children. Although the Blue Dot centres had closed in 2023, UNICEF continued critical services for children in five Bulgarian cities, offering MHPSS, referral services, and recreational activities. The lack of a transition plan for the Blue Dots' closure led to the early 2024 period being repurposed for this aim. Funding constraints compelled a reduction in child protection partnerships, narrowing the range of intervention efforts in 2024.

In **Hungary**, UNICEF is strengthening the sustainability of its child protection services by focusing on knowledge transfer and capacity building of implementing partners in 2024. A comprehensive parenting module developed with the Hungarian Reformed Church Aid is being implemented to empower parents, including refugees and ethnic minorities, with the skills needed for positive parenting. During the reporting period, 1,920 children and caregivers were reached with MHPSS consultations, and 4,014 people, including 2,093 refugees and 708 children, were informed about reporting sexual abuse and exploitation. Child-friendly spaces and hubs supported 2,406 refugees, ensuring their safety and security. Kék Vonal and the Hungarian Reformed Church Aid reached 808 individuals with GBV prevention interventions, while case management services assisted 60 children.

In **Slovakia**, 11,312 children and caregivers were reached with MHPSS. To enhance the quality of these services, 101 frontline workers received training on topics such as the MHPSS framework, staff well-being, and the intersection with GBV. UNICEF-supported Blue Dots provided access to safe spaces to 2,641 children and caregivers from Ukraine. In Bratislava, the civil society partnership was phased out at the end of 2023 and the municipality took over the operation of Blue Dot components at the beginning of 2024. GBV risk mitigation and response interventions reached 7,399 beneficiaries through in-person services, while 3,210 Slovak and 1,163 Ukrainian women, girls and boys were actively engaged through the digital GBV platform *Laska nema boliet/Love shouldn't hurt*. On the PSEA front, improved awareness and reporting mechanisms have reached 40,192 individuals. With the upcoming closure of the largest Ukrainian refugee accommodation in Gabčíkovo, UNICEF is helping residents find alternative housing and access local education and social services. Advocacy efforts and interventions for Ukrainian children with disabilities are ongoing,

including peer support for 223 parents and a new digital platform, [Neviditeľný odznak](#), to help normalize and inform adolescent interactions with peers who have disabilities.

In the **Czech Republic**, through the Ministry of Interior's Centres for Support of Integration of Foreigners and Civil Society Organizations, over 28,000 refugees accessed safe spaces, protection, and support hubs, over 5,800 children and caregivers, including refugees, accessed MHPSS, and over 500 children received individualized case management. During the reporting period, this included 86 unaccompanied and separated children identified and over 22,700 women and children able to access GBV risk mitigation and prevention interventions, while more than 4,900 children and adults had access to safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers. UNICEF and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs enhanced the national child protection system by assessing the system's inclusiveness for refugees and helping draft the Child Protection Act. Additionally, specialized training in trauma, mental health, and GBV was provided to 994 professionals involved in child protection.

In **Belarus**, an assessment by UNICEF partner, Belarus Movement of Medical Workers, highlighted the needs of 48 families, including 72 children, who were referred to appropriate services. Information about GBV and PSEA reached 122 people, including 62 children, through individual consultations and other information-sharing channels. The sole Blue Dot facility at the Belarus-Poland border under UNICEF's support delivered psychosocial support to 127 individuals. UNICEF, in coordination with UNHCR and partners, supported three unaccompanied minors with assessments and reunification processes. Moreover, UNICEF trained 27 service providers in MHPSS and GBV response with the help of two experts.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Through UNICEF-supported mechanisms, 12,096 women and children (23.9 per cent of the target) have accessed primary health care since 1 January 2024.

In **Poland**, UNICEF completed its partnership with local municipalities to provide refugees with access to health care. It is expected to continue the partnership with the Institute of Mother and Child to train nurses in MHPSS. UNICEF, in consultation with the Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) team is also collaborating with the Ministry of Health and relevant institutions to operationalize behavior change evidence pertaining to the vaccination of children from Ukraine.

In **Moldova**, 41 youth-friendly health centres, supported by UNICEF, provided MHPSS services to 746 adolescents. Furthermore, 325 health care professionals enhanced their expertise in vaccinating pregnant and breastfeeding women, newborns, and preterm infants at perinatal and health centres. Approximately 5,000 individuals, including pregnant and breastfeeding women and their families, gained knowledge on topics ranging from breastfeeding and nutrition to recognizing pregnancy-related danger signs and understanding newborn health and immunization. Additionally, medical services were extended to over 1,000 children and pregnant women, refugees amongst them, via UNICEF-supported interventions.

In **Romania**, UNICEF continued its capacity-building initiatives from the previous year, concentrating on perinatal care, interpersonal communication, and GBV for health care professionals in Ukrainian-dense areas of Romania, including Botoșani, București, Brașov, Craiova, and Oradea, in partnership with the Independent Midwives Association. As part of the collaboration, UNICEF and the Association have distributed materials to support the initiative. The Association also oversees a widely recognized call centre that helps Ukrainian refugees integrate into Romanian society by facilitating their access to health care services. Recent statistics revealed that the call centre has handled 5,260 calls and messages in the last few months, with over 1,500 instances of providing translation assistance.

In **Hungary**, After the winter break, health care services recommenced at the Dorkász accommodation centre, providing primary and paediatric care to refugees, including immunizations, using a mobile medical unit staffed by multilingual professionals. On 11 January 2024, vaccinations including Pentasim, were administered, benefiting 16 children, 7 of whom were receiving these shots for the first time. UNICEF also distributed 300 baby boxes containing 25 essential items to refugee families and local communities in need. The provision of these boxes, complemented by educational material on childcare, aims to empower new parents. Additionally, 168 women and children received primary health care, while 21 were provided with secondary or tertiary treatment from the Debrecen Health Promotion Centre and multi-sectoral mobile units. Furthermore, 116 children and caregivers in Debrecen and Budapest benefited from IYCF counseling sessions. A network of visiting nurses and midwives plays a crucial role in early intervention by providing vital prenatal and child development care. UNICEF collaborates with DAEFI in Debrecen/Hajdu County to enhance these services through early childhood development (ECD) training and sharing best practices, improving care quality, notably benefiting refugee children in Hajdú-Bihar County.

In **Slovakia**, UNICEF supports the integration of Ukrainian paediatricians into Slovakia's health care system, anticipating full integration by September 2024 after mandatory 18-month internships. Over 6,000 children received primary health care services from these paediatricians in various Slovak cities, with 426 children vaccinated against polio, 174 against measles and 565 receiving other routine vaccinations. 700 caregivers benefited from IYCF counselling. Developmental assessments were conducted on nearly 9,000 children, including those from Ukraine. Additionally, to facilitate the

paediatricians' professional development, a paediatric textbook was translated into Ukrainian, and the Bebo parenting app's Slovak version is being tested and promoted for launch in April.

In the **Czech Republic**, over 5,200 women and children (including nearly 50 children with disabilities) from Ukrainian refugee and host communities benefited from primary health care services through outpatient centres established in two hospitals and 27 paediatric clinics, and over 460 children up to age 15 were vaccinated. Eight outpatient centres initially established with financial and technical support from UNICEF are currently operating independently providing primary health care service to children and women. A total of 1,887 Ukrainian refugees and people from the Roma community were supported through 110 Ukrainian and Roma health mediators who provided IYCF counselling, promotion of vaccination and MHPSS. The programme was implemented in partnership with the National Institute of Public Health in 14 regions across the country. UNICEF has now phased out the financial support for the programme and is providing technical assistance to the National Institute of Public Health, resulting in securing financial support from EEA/Norway to continue and sustain the support to Ukrainian refugees and Roma from host community.

In **Belarus**, UNICEF partnered with Belarus Movement of Medical Workers to identify and contribute to the secondary and tertiary health costs. During the reporting period, two children benefitted from health care services, including one with disabilities.

EDUCATION AND EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT (ECD)

Since 1 January 2024, 273,145 children (64.2 per cent of the target) have accessed formal and non-formal education, including early learning. In addition, 48,922 children (19.2 per cent of the target) have received individual learning materials.

In **Poland**, the education system, as of the 2023/2024 academic year, includes 170,149 Ukrainian students. In Gdansk, inclusivity is supported by 52 female multicultural assistants (primarily Ukrainian) supporting integration of children and their caregivers in 56 educational institutions. Digital learning initiatives are prominent, with 925 children in primary schools receiving Polish language learning materials and 43 female teachers trained in the Akelius digital programme's methodologies. MPHSS in Gdansk reached 170 children through standard psychological assessments, benefitting 11 children with disabilities, and providing additional support to 71 parents. Early childhood education and care was also bolstered by UNICEF, adding 71 new children to specialized education groups. These statistics reflect a commitment to integrating non-native speakers and providing comprehensive support within the education system.

In **Moldova**, 11,509 children were supported to access non-formal education, including early learning during the reporting period. These activities included Romanian language, catch-up classes and skills-building in IT. In the current school year, 2,320 Ukrainian children are registered in Moldovan schools; this reflects an increase from the 1,819 enrolled by the end of the 2022/2023 school year, following simplified enrollment procedures introduced in September 2023. A total of 1,168 preschoolers received early childhood education kits and LEGO, enhancing learning resources for both Ukrainian and Moldovan children. Through UNICEF's efforts, 81 EduTech Labs have been established across 32 regions of Moldova, benefiting approximately 40,329 children, including 707 Ukrainian children. Thirty-six Play and Learning Hubs in Moldova support non-formal educational activities for children, with around 2,402 preschoolers, including 248 Ukrainian children, participating during the reporting period. Additionally, UNICEF and partners enhanced the skills of 375 educators on inclusive education, innovative digital learning and teaching, MHPSS, GBV awareness raising and risk mitigation, child protection, and early identification and referral.

In **Romania**, 38,738 refugee children from Ukraine are now recorded as officially enrolled in the Romanian education system, including 11,055 who have acquired the full pupil status, and 21,900 children and youths who are engaging in Romanian schools with a transitioning status as audients/observers. Since April 2023, it is now mandatory for Ukrainian refugee children to enroll in Romanian schools or in non-formal education services available locally, in order to qualify for social benefits under the temporary protection scheme. Attendance rates at Romanian schools indicate that around one-third of refugee children registered as observers attend regularly, others participate intermittently while also attending education hubs, online courses, and language programs to improve Romanian language proficiency. Support efforts are geared towards guaranteeing access to high-quality education and facilitating integration into the Romanian system, prioritizing classroom learning and Romanian language acquisition. UNICEF is coordinating educational responses along with IOM, World Bank, UNHCR, the government, NGOs, and other partners, focusing on local coordination, access issues, and progressive system integration for Ukrainian refugee children. Technical assistance to national authorities and monitoring systems are being strengthened along with advocacy for the mutual recognition of educational credentials and inclusion of Ukrainian refugee teachers into Romanian schools. UNICEF has formed new partnerships for 2024 with 18 County School Inspectorates and NGOs to extend the operation of education hubs and increase Romanian language courses, potentially benefiting an additional 2,000 children. There are 27 UNICEF-supported play and learning groups benefiting children aged 2–6 years, also offering psychological support for parents, and integrating Ukrainian teachers in pedagogical trainings. Efforts are being made to sustain these initiatives with local budgets. Lastly, during this reporting period, an additional 546 children engaged in non-formal education initiatives,

3,732 received learning materials, and 708 educators were trained in inclusive and trauma-informed teaching through UNICEF-supported programmes.

In **Bulgaria**, coordinated efforts with local authorities and schools in February laid the groundwork for the 2024–2025 Back 2 School campaign, ensuring support for the application and enrollment processes. In areas with significant refugee populations, partnerships with local governments were strengthened to maintain learning continuity for refugee children and facilitate access to alternative learning spaces and social integration activities. During the reporting period, UNICEF enabled access to education for 2,457 refugee children (1,242 girls and 1,215 boys) through in-class and online platforms and provided early learning opportunities to 373 young children (173 girls, 200 boys) in regions with strained preschool resources. MHPSS was offered to 1,030 children, assisting their psychological adaptation to the new educational environments. Moreover, 1,249 children (642 girls, 607 boys) received individual learning materials in localities with high refugee populations and limited educational capacity.

In **Hungary**, UNICEF, working with four civil society partners and two municipalities, advanced educational initiatives, addressing the needs of children from marginalized and refugee backgrounds. Dorcas Ministries' educational efforts focused on tailoring strategies for new refugees, reaching 167 children through mobile outreach. Calm School, after expanding to 10 additional schools, provided MHPSS and stress-management training, reaching 90 children and six school staff across 26 sessions. Piarista Gymnasium resumed after-school programmes, enrolling 21 new children and offering language and parenting support to 93 adults. The Hungarian Reformed Church Aid is creating an education toolkit, designed to foster active learning among disadvantaged and refugee primary school-aged children. UNICEF's Play and Learning Hub in Budapest engaged in play-based activities with 85 children. Additionally, 95 children benefitted from an ice-skating sports programme, promoting physical activity and social integration.

In **Slovakia**, UNICEF continued to address residual humanitarian needs, albeit in a scaled-down approach, through six Play and Learning Hubs across six municipalities. The hubs welcomed 612 children under the age of 10 (including 312 Ukrainian children) who benefitted from playful learning activities, after-school tutoring, learning support and various social cohesion activities. As part of UNICEF's phase out strategy, transition plans were developed for the hubs that have been discontinued, ensuring that Ukrainian children continue to have access to early learning opportunities (both formal and non-formal). Plans include the support to their enrolment in kindergartens and schools, the participation to other early learning activities offered by municipalities and communities and the promotion of the uptake of the hubs' activities by relevant municipalities and other local institutions. The Parenting Academy, a series of mini master classes on ECD topics, continued with two sessions on the importance of vaccination and learning through play, benefitting over 50 Ukrainian and Slovak parents/caregivers. Regional teams of National Institute of Education and Youth (NIVAM), supported by UNICEF, enrolled 30 children in schools, and an additional 103 are being assisted towards enrollment. Altogether, NIVAM regional teams managed 1,292 applications from Ukrainian refugee families and supported 145 schools, 162 teachers and 3,340 children with access to interpretation services (94 children), mental health and psychosocial support (62 children and caregivers) and information and guidance on integration and inclusion.

In the **Czech Republic**, over 41,500 children accessed formal and non-formal education, including early learning, through UNICEF-supported system-strengthening and programmes, and 62 children received learning materials. During the reporting period, this included 887 educational staff trained in inclusive practices and language support for students with different mother tongues, 797 young children, including 20 with disabilities, benefitting from non-formal early learning and care services and over 5,000 people reached by the *Together in School* campaign that promotes educational engagement among Ukrainian families. A ministry mobile team supported seven schools, directly impacting 3,310 children, including 461 Ukrainian refugees, with consultations on inclusive education. In addition, UNICEF and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports co-hosted a regional conference on inclusive education, under the Government Human Rights Commissioner's auspices, gathering 143 stakeholders from refugee-hosting countries and beyond, focusing on integrating Ukrainian refugee children in education systems and fostering continuous learning for all vulnerable groups.

In **Belarus**, two refugee girls were supported with online education during reporting period. UNICEF continues to work with the Ministry of Education and Department of Citizenship and Migration to initiate an in-depth analysis of out-of-school Ukrainian children in Belarus.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Since 1 January 2024, 193 people (1 per cent of the target) have accessed sufficient safe water for drinking and domestic needs in targeted countries. Meanwhile, 258 people (1.3 per cent) have accessed safe and appropriate sanitation facilities and 948 people (1.1 per cent) have been reached with critical WASH supplies.

In **Moldova**, UNICEF and its partners continued to provide emergency WASH intervention, aiming to ensure equitable access to WASH for refugees and vulnerable host communities. During the reporting period, 193 people were provided with enough safe water for drinking and domestic needs while 258 people have been provided with access to

safe and appropriate sanitation facilities in refugee accommodation centres and key border crossing points in Palanca and Otaci.

In **Romania**, UNICEF has gradually transferred most of its WASH operations to local authorities. Similarly, the distribution of hygiene kits has been transitioned to partners like UNHCR. Despite this handover, UNICEF continues to actively provide WASH services at Romexpo, Bucharest's principal hub for refugees. Here, UNICEF oversees the sanitation facilities, benefiting over 500 individuals daily.

In **Belarus**, 51 refugees, including 27 children and one person with disabilities received critical hygiene and sanitation supplies from UNICEF.

SOCIAL PROTECTION

Overall, 1,031 households (17.2 per cent of the annual target) have been reached with UNICEF-funded multi-purpose humanitarian cash transfers since the beginning of the year.

In **Moldova**, UNICEF continues to technically support the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection in advancing the RESTART reform to improve social protection inclusivity, including services for refugee children, receiving parliamentary approval for minimum service standards. During the reporting period, UNICEF technical assistance efforts concentrated on establishing universal social protection, formulating disability-inclusive policies, and enhancing emergency response. The collaboration led to the proposed National Programme for Social Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities (2024–2028) focusing on cross-sectoral solutions and enhanced access to educational services for children with disabilities. Furthermore, UNICEF supported the expansion of Moldovan social protection benefits to Ukrainian refugees, helping introduce childcare and birth grants, disability benefits, and transportation subsidies, in coordination with other UN agencies.

In **Romania**, UNICEF, in collaboration with UNHCR and IOM, engaged with the Prime Minister's Office to advocate for cash support to refugees, leading to the government's decision to prolong its cash assistance programme while working on refugee integration into the national social protection system. UNICEF provided technical support for cost analysis on enrolling refugees into four selected social protection benefits, with the government acknowledging the value of this cost data for strategic decisions regarding long-term refugee support. Simultaneously, UNICEF worked with the World Bank and the Ministry of Labor and Social Solidarity to fortify the national social protection system's shock responsiveness, resulting in identified priority measures for 2024 to enhance coordination, data management, and workforce capacity in social protection.

In **Hungary**, through the unconditional and unrestricted humanitarian cash transfer (HCT) programme, UNICEF continues to strengthen the sub-national social protection system to respond to the needs of Ukrainian refugees and their children while building shock responsive local systems. This is being achieved by transitioning the key components of the programme – the grievance mechanism, the outreach activities, the referral mechanism and the post-distribution monitoring survey – to Budapest municipality. During the reporting period, the HCT programme's continued distribution efforts have provided cash support to around 1,500 refugee households. The programme's referral mechanism is integral in connecting refugees to broader social services, establishing a more cohesive support network among district municipalities and social providers. An evolving database managed by the municipality plays a critical role in monitoring the influx of refugees, gathering family information, and assessing vulnerabilities to direct cash support toward those most in need.

In **Slovakia**, UNICEF provided winterization support to newly registered households (after payments processed in December 2023) of €150 to €400 depending on household composition. The support aims to cover the winter-related costs of families in need, such as clothing, higher energy bills and other. The support was distributed to 100 households, including 57 children. UNICEF also embarked on a process of helping integrate Ukrainian children into the host country's social protection system by addressing technical bottlenecks that hindered cash distribution and reforming the disability assessment processes.

In the **Czech Republic**, 920 Ukrainian refugee households with 960 children with disabilities benefited from the Humanitarian Cash Transfer (HCT) programme. The programme is implemented nationwide in partnership with the Czech Red Cross and in coordination with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. Additionally, during the reporting period, 170 families with children with disabilities benefited from individualized case management support, through outreach teams supporting beneficiaries of the cash component to access the relevant basic and specialized services.

In **Belarus**, after half a year of discussions, UNICEF secured a contract for direct financial services, enabling 178 families with children to obtain overdue cash support from September 2023. Concurrently, 13 families with 28 children, who had newly arrived from Ukraine, were given vouchers to cover their basic needs as they settled in.

SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE (SBC)

Since 1 January 2024, UNICEF and partners have reached 1,037,256 people (27.8 per cent of target) through messaging on prevention and access to services. Furthermore, 149,653 people (23.7 per cent) have participated in engagement actions for SBC.

In **Poland**, the Spilno website has made a significant impact, drawing in 31,000 refugees from Ukraine seeking assistance and support. Furthermore, its corresponding social media channels have sparked engagement of 30,7533, amplifying its reach and effectiveness in providing information and fostering community connections. New connections with Polish government entities such as the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Development Funds and Sanepid were forged, advancing research in mental health and positive parenting initiatives.

In **Moldova**, UNICEF continued SBC communication and community engagement activities to ensure that refugees and host communities are informed about and participate in issues related to humanitarian assistance, services and protection within the TP mechanism in Moldova. UNICEF and its partners reached over 167,625 people with key messages and information on services supported by UNICEF and an estimated 10,642 caregivers and children were engaged in community engagement activities.

In **Romania**, the results of the third survey round on social cohesion captured growing social distance between Ukrainian refugees and Romanian host communities, with Romanian acceptance declining from 82 per cent in March 2023 to 57 per cent in November 2023, and negative opinions doubling to 50 per cent by year's end. The willingness of Romanians to integrate Ukrainians has waned, reflected by a rise to 25 per cent in those opposing Ukrainian children as classmates for their own, up from 11 per cent in March. Concurrently, Ukrainians also feel that the support they receive from Romanian authorities and organizations – for example, medical and social assistance, help in finding a job or in access to education for children – has decreased in recent months.

In **Bulgaria**, SBC activities continued to be mainstreamed through all implementing partners in the programmatic sectors. A particular focus has been the support for preparation of up-to-date information campaign (community awareness sessions) on child vaccines, requested by the Education Working Group and organized by the Ministry of Health.

In **Hungary**, UNICEF's integration of SBC into partnerships with local government and CSOs reached over 226,750 community members and refugees through various media and platforms. In collaboration with the Budapest municipality, vital components for the humanitarian cash transfer program, such as grievance and referral mechanisms, outreach, and information dissemination were developed and operationalized, successfully connecting newly reached refugee families to existing services for Ukrainian refugees with children. A national '*Talk about it/Beszélg róla*' campaign, supported by UNICEF and Kek Vonal since September 2023, is empowering children to seek help for bullying, suicidal thoughts, difficulties at school and other issues with a dedicated webpage addressing cyber bullying and other risk and a bilingual helpline for refugees. Social media engagement in relation to KekVonal's 30th anniversary and volunteer recruitment has been high, with notable reach across platforms including TikTok and Facebook. Balint House's refugee program has seen KekVonal's professional support, promoting a fundraising event and spreading information on available child support hotlines.

In **Slovakia**, 555,659 individuals received information on prevention and service access, with a substantial part of this outreach accomplished via communication campaigns targeting mental health, SBC, and the inclusion of children with disabilities. Mental health initiatives focused on combating adolescent loneliness and fostering connections were delivered through online platforms that emphasized gratitude and offered self-help and support. Overall, 13,438 people were engaged through the mental health campaigns and other online and offline activities. To inform future school enrollment campaigns, UNICEF conducted a focus group with Ukrainian parents in Slovakia to understand the challenges in enrolling children in local schools.

In the **Czech Republic**, national and local-level partnerships, including with various ministries and government commissioners, have facilitated outreach to over 60,300 people, disseminating important information on prevention and service access. These collaborative efforts also promoted social and behavioural changes through engagement with over 13,900 individuals in educational, health, child protection, and social cohesion areas, with activities ranging from co-creation to social media engagement. Strengthening coordination in six regions and mobilizing Roma leaders has been pivotal in managing community relations and fostering integration at the local level.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION (AAP)

Since the beginning of the year, 28,413 people (8 per cent) have shared their concerns and asked questions through established feedback and complaints mechanisms.

In **Poland**, the initial mapping of feedback and complaints mechanisms among municipalities signifies tangible progress, further underscored by the development and implementation of a questionnaire for Civil Society Organizations to map their respective FCMs, thus initiating a vital process for enhancing RRO Poland's partners accountability.

In **Moldova**, 9,974 (8,477 adults and 1,317 children) Ukrainian and Moldovan participants in the UNICEF humanitarian program have shared their feedback, concerns and asked questions using the interagency feedback and complaint mechanism (Activity Info, Greenline and Social Listening Monitoring).

In **Romania**, UNICEF provided implementing partners with guidance on implementing feedback and complaints mechanisms and developing internal systems to address feedback, integrate it in their programming and closing the communication loop with the beneficiaries. Twenty-one implementing partners currently report on AAP activities and feedback and complaints mechanisms.

In **Bulgaria**, the feedback and complaints collection continued to be mainstreamed in the programme documents of all implementing partners who are utilizing a large menu of options of FCMs which UNICEF CO strengthened last year.

In **Hungary**, UNICEF's advocacy on AAP has led to the implementation of a complaint and grievance mechanism in Budapest to gather feedback on the humanitarian cash transfer programme's effectiveness. A post-distribution monitoring survey is planned to measure beneficiary satisfaction with the second round of cash assistance, with the goal of continuous improvement based on this feedback. Furthermore, in collaboration with the Budapest municipality, UNICEF has focused on clear information delivery and adaptable outreach for programme registration to ensure accountability and accessibility for Ukrainian refugees.

In **Slovakia**, UNICEF organized a workshop to support partners' community centre referral pathways and feedback analysis and helped to establish feedback mechanisms for pupils in school clubs in 40 primary schools across Slovakia. In total, 3,145 feedback instances were collected.

In the **Czech Republic**, UNICEF has supported partners to establish and operationalize feedback and complaint mechanisms, through which over 1,100 people shared their concerns and asked questions on services related to education, ECD, MHPSS, and child protection.

ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT AND PARTICIPATION (ADAP)

Since 1 January 2024, 1,680 Ukrainians children and young people have been supported through youth engagement mechanisms. Communication actions and social media interactions have been translated into an estimated total reach of 11,889 across the different partner platforms, reinforcing the value and power of young people's engagement in humanitarian action.

In **Poland**, UNICEF continues to engage with young people through U-Report Europe. Presently, Poland is hosting the largest community of 4,000 U-Reporters on the platform. Apart from having access to accurate and engaging information, a poll on the needs of young people from Ukraine was launched in January. 168 people responded to the poll, 80 per cent have been living in Poland for more than a year and 24 per cent still feel either not really integrated or not integrated at all.

In **Moldova**, UNICEF and its partners organized 75 new STEAM (science, technology, engineering, the arts, and mathematics) sessions in 16 youth centres, reaching at least 1,200 adolescents and young people, including refugees. In partnership with Ministry of Education and Research, UNICEF organized a two-day training of trainers for 52 teachers and pupils' councils on the newly adopted National Instructions on Pupils Councils. As a result, 2,500 pupils and students were capacitated on democratic participation in school life and education.

In **Romania**, UNICEF and the National Youth Foundation launched the U-Report Change-Makers campaign to empower young Ukrainians in Romania as community influencers through training and participation in the U-Report Europe tool. Junior Achievement and Duke of Edinburgh International Award Foundation advanced support for young individuals with practical professional experiences in Iasi and entrepreneurial workshops in various cities, alongside UNICEF's ongoing youth interventions. Meanwhile, the Romanian Angel Appeal has initiated the Award programme at the Bucharest Youth Hub, offering mentorship and activities for personal development, with the first Award Centre in Constanta County established in January 2023.

In **Bulgaria**, in Plovdiv Municipality, UNICEF and its implementing partner Ukraine Support and Renovation Foundation supported 90 children and youth with non-formal education activities such as language circles, judo, sewing, gardening and board games, as well as civic participation initiatives like cleaning the park, community work, and volunteering. UNICEF also supported activities that helped Bulgarian and Ukrainian youth to buddy up and support each other to prevent stigma and discrimination.

In **Hungary**, by the end of 2023 and into early 2024, Junior Achievement Hungary significantly contributed to career development for young Hungarians and Ukrainians through a shadow programme, professional conferences, and factory visits, helping them understand the Hungarian labour market and obtaining real-world industry insights.

In **Slovakia**, the Ukrainian School in Evacuation in Bratislava continues to provide educational support to 120 Ukrainian adolescents, covering national subjects from the Ukrainian curriculum such as Ukrainian language, literature and history, along with assistance in mathematics and English. Additionally, the school offers guidance in career development, leadership, and financial literacy, while also facilitating integration through art and psychosocial support, social inclusion activities and participation in sports. Additionally, UNICEF's continued partnership with the Duke of Edinburgh's International Award, which implements the *Stand By Me* project, supported 117 buddies engaged with 289 young people from Ukraine and Slovakia as well as two youth hubs in Bratislava and Presov, which offer safe spaces for youth activities, reaching more than 20 young people per session.

In the **Czech Republic**, UNICEF empowered over 2,000 young people in 19 youth-friendly spaces and collaborations with CSOs, blending non-formal education with leisure and psychosocial support, and emphasizing youth participation in programme development. CESTY, UNICEF's multi-stakeholder initiative to provide youth with different learning pathways saw several results including the presentation of the initiative to technical stakeholder experts and four private sector companies and one embassy offering skills-building opportunities to refugee youths. The Duke of Edinburgh's International Award Foundation's *Stand By Me* programme advanced its visibility in the Czech educational sector, demonstrating innovative pedagogical approaches in two teacher's journals and laying strategic groundwork for continued support to the Roma community. UNICEF also furthered youth engagement in policy-making, evidenced by youth panels at key conferences, the launch of a youth-focused working group involving government and civil society, storytelling events that amplified youth voices, and strategic input via a Youth Advisory Board in shaping youth strategies.

COORDINATION, PARTERSHIPS, STRATEGY AND FUNDING

In **Poland**, as the response is completing its second year, UNICEF's focus is now on addressing residual needs by decreasing its partnerships to 10 in the first half of 2024 while continuing to support access to different social services for the most vulnerable refugee children and women. UNICEF will also focus on the systems resilience, strengthening the national systems to better respond to future emergencies.

In **Moldova**, UNICEF's partnership with the Municipality of Chisinau has improved existing services for vulnerable children and their families, including refugee families, and strengthened the child protection system in Moldovan largest municipality, hosting over 40 percent of refugees in the country, through the provision of equipment and materials to social services and education institutions as well as training and capacity development for Municipality's social services workforce.

In **Romania**, UNICEF is building municipal capacity to transition from Blue Dots to the Blue Grid, as well as enabling Ukrainian refugees to access essential services through advocacy and collaboration with multiple sub-national authorities. Strategies and solutions to the currents issues faced by the refugees in accessing statutory services are being discussed and with the county authorities. Via social protection approaches, the reinforcement for public finance for children is also ongoing in parallel to approaches to reinforce local disaster risk reduction and child participation. Structural cooperation with Civil Protection aims to make their planning and response more child friendly, including needs assessments, participation, communication, and supply procurement.

In **Bulgaria**, UNICEF continued its strong partnership with several municipalities, including in Varna, Burgas, Stara Zagora and Ruse, implementing support programmes for Ukrainian refugees. These ranged from providing free safe spaces to education, learning, mental health, and adolescents participation activities. UNICEF also advocated with the newly elected mayor of Sofia, the capital city, to increase opportunities and funding for refugee and migrant children and youth.

In **Hungary**, UNICEF's partnership with Budapest and Debrecen municipalities strengthened support for Ukrainian refugees, notably through ongoing interventions like the HCT programme established in 2023. The programme, facilitated by the Budapest municipality and the Hungarian Red Cross, was key in supporting refugee households, especially in winter, and paved the way for enhanced local social protection through the municipality's takeover of key functions. This effort also led to the creation of a comprehensive database for more targeted support, evidencing a successful integration of responsibility and data-driven policy development. Simultaneously, UNICEF joined forces with various institutions in Debrecen, fostering inclusive services for children with special needs via mobile social educator teams, and heightening municipal readiness for crises. The collaboration increased access to resources and social integration, with marked progress achieved through the restructured home visiting nurse network under Debrecen Basic Health Care and Health Development Institute (DAEFI)/University, ensuring holistic service delivery. These strategic partnerships have not only provided humanitarian support but also invested in robust systems and structures for sustainable support.

In **Slovakia**, UNICEF continues to partner with four regional cities (Bratislava, Nitra, Košice, and Prešov), home to 47 per cent of the country's refugees, to foster social inclusion of refugee and migrant children and families. Drafts of inclusive local strategies developed collaboratively with CSOs are set for adoption in the second quarter of the year. During the reporting period, capacity building included joint meetings of regional authorities and training for 30 Prešov

municipal staff on crisis intervention. Assistance centres established across the four cities served 4,211 individuals through direct counselling, enable 5,537 people to access safe spaces, and reached nearly 19,000 with information on prevention and access to services via social media, newsletters and websites. In education, UNICEF supported 4,422 children in formal settings and 320 in non-formal educational activities like art and sports, emphasizing integration and parental involvement.

In the **Czech Republic**, UNICEF continued supporting the Municipality of Prague to strengthen education services and health information dissemination for Ukrainian refugee children and other vulnerable groups. Since the beginning of the year, over 26,000 unique people have been supported. This included 2,701 Ukrainian refugee children in pre-, primary, and secondary schools; support was also extended to 17,900 host community children. Over 5,300 Ukrainian refugees were reached through a campaign launched by the Municipality of Prague on navigating the Czech health system and accessing benefits from the public health insurance. As part of the sustainability strategy of the partnership, the Municipality of Prague continued the grant scheme for NGOs [launched](#) in February 2024 with US\$850,000 in funding from the municipal budget. The grant scheme will continue to help NGO support inclusion activities for Ukrainian refugees.

In **Belarus**, UNICEF signed new rolling work plans with Minsk city municipality, Brest and Homel regional authorities in February, focusing on the needs of refugees and other vulnerable host communities while integrating humanitarian and development interventions and strengthening the capacity of the regional authorities in emergency preparedness and response.

REGIONAL RESULTS

In **education**, the Regional Office provided significant support to the Czech UNICEF office in organizing the 'Inclusive Education and Continuous Learning for All Children' conference in Prague, emphasizing the integration of Ukrainian refugee children into European education systems. Key outcomes highlighted the need for cooperation between host countries and Ukraine's Ministry of Education, the importance of data for planning, and the establishment of flexible learning pathways for sustainable integration. In coordination with UNICEF refugee response teams, the Regional Office met with the key donor, Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration to discuss the education of displaced Ukrainian children and align on PRM's objectives. The meeting in Prague resulted in actionable insights, including creating an exchange mechanism with host governments and the Ukrainian Ministry of Education, with a focus on increasing host government financing and advocating for higher enrollment in compulsory education and seeking sustainable funding for Education Hubs and alternative education solutions for youths. The Regional Office's visit to UNICEF Moldova offered strategic support, fostering operational understanding and capacity building for refugee education programmes. Recommendations from the visit included integrating the 'Roadmap for the Full Inclusion of All Refugee Children' into UNICEF's strategy; scaling up and sustaining EduTech Labs through partnerships and scalable models and focusing on high-impact initiatives by selecting strategic partners and prioritizing actions based on evidence and strategic importance.

In **child protection**, the ECARO Child Protection section continued to work with governments to manage the safe, voluntary return and reintegration of children. The Child Protection team bolstered GBV risk mitigation by offering technical support and strengthening the online virtual safe space, 'Lahaa', promoting access to MHPSS for women, girls, and boys. Under the regional partnership with Meta, a digital communication campaign was launched to keep refugee children safe, disseminating GBV, MHPSS, and safety information to the displaced in Ukraine and neighbouring countries. The Swiss State Secretariate for Migration-supported multi-country initiative concluded, having worked to integrate refugee and migrant children into the European Union child protection systems in Bulgaria, Croatia, Poland, Slovakia, Romania, and Hungary. Cross-sectoral MHPSS technical assistance for UNICEF country and refugee response offices continued, featuring a webinar on the Adolescent Kit for Expression and Innovation, as part of the 2024 planned regional MHPSS training for teams and partners.

In **health and nutrition**, two case studies focusing on enhancing primary health care for Ukrainian refugee children and promoting vaccination, shaped by UNICEF's response assessments, are nearing completion, underscoring successful practices in host European nations for broader application. A coordinated health crisis team meeting was held to bolster country and refugee response offices in their execution of health and nutrition strategies.

In **ECD**, 114 play and learning hubs, established in Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Moldova, Romania, and Slovakia, continued to provide equitable access to informal education for young children and support for their parents. The Ukrainian version of Bebbi was expanded by 1,128 users to total 79,700. EASPD's emergency support initiative for ECD benefiting over 20,000 Ukrainian refugees across five refugee host countries received the Zero Project Award for 2024, supported by UNICEF and funded by U.S. contributions and partners from Belgium and Denmark; this accolade comes from a rigorous selection among 523 nominations and the project was showcased at the United Nations Office in Vienna in February.

In **social protection**, the Regional Office continues enhancing support to all refugee response countries, emphasizing the integration of Ukrainian refugees, particularly those with disabilities, into host countries' social protection systems. This includes UNICEF's technical support of Moldova's implementation of the RESTART reform with Ministry of Labour

and Social Protection to increase inclusiveness and in Romania, advocating for the sustainable inclusion of refugees into national systems, bolstering technical capacities for cost analysis. In Hungary, the transition of the cash transfer programme management to Budapest's local authorities is taking place, ensuring continued assistance to refugees, while Slovakia benefits from winterization support and improved social protection measures for refugee children through data integration and disability assessment reforms. In the Czech Republic, the humanitarian cash transfer programme benefited refugee households, with additional support for children with disabilities through case management. The regional team also provides ongoing support to refugee response countries in policy and protection programming, particularly evident in the past two months with several key initiatives. Efforts range from developing assessment methodologies to assess the impact of cash transfers on children with disabilities in the Czech Republic to creating risk monitoring tools for UNICEF Poland's cash transfers managed by municipalities and supporting UNICEF Hungary's dialogue with Budapest municipalities on a management information system for monitoring benefits and services provided to Ukrainian refugee children and families. Additionally, UNICEF's support in the Czech Republic involves costing primary health care provision for refugees, while in the Slovak Republic, the Ministries of Finance and Education are being supported to conduct a public expenditure review of education.

In **AAP**, the Regional Office continues to coordinate work on mainstreaming AAP within UNICEF internal emergency planning and response process, working with local and national institutions. Refugee response offices are being technically and operationally supported to strengthen staff capacity in embedding AAP within UNICEF processes and feedback analysis for programme decision making. A training package for UNICEF offices in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Moldova, Poland, and Slovakia was formalized, with a training conducted in Warsaw during the reporting period.

In **ADAP**, Junior Achievement Europe, in collaboration with UNICEF, supported the engagement of 1,029 young people and children in activities that helped develop their competencies and mindsets and improved their self-efficacy, resilience and future employability. Additionally, the partnership with *Stand by Me* and The Duke of Edinburgh's International Award Foundation on providing refugees with messages on prevention and access to services achieved significant outreach. U-Report Europe actively engaged over 24,567 Ukrainian youths in discussions on mental health, climate change and information on their host countries. [A poll on needs assessment](#) of Ukrainian youth, revealed that securing a job and learning a new language are the top needs of Ukrainian youth in host countries.

Human interest stories and external media

- UNICEF Poland story: [Walking in their shoes | UNICEF Europe and Central Asia](#)
- UNICEF Moldova story: [Through play, Eva and Misha from Ukraine are reimagining their childhood in Moldova](#)
- UNICEF Romania story: ["It's nice here, but they'd go back home tomorrow."](#)
- UNICEF Hungary story: [The Piarist Secondary School in Budapest: a second home for refugee children from Ukraine](#)
- UNICEF Slovakia story: [Yoga classes support Ukrainian refugees in Slovakia](#)
- UNICEF Czech Republic story: [From fleeing war to championing children's access to essential health services](#)

Next Sitrep: 3 May 2024

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Annex A: Summary of programme results (1 January–26 February 2024)

Sector/Indicator	UNICEF Targets 2024	Total Results							Progress Against Targets (%)
		Girls Reached	Boys Reached	Women Reached	Men Reached	Non-Disaggregated Beneficiaries Reached	% of People With Disabilities Reached	Total Result	
Health									
H1/H2_# of children up to 15 years vaccinated through UNICEF supported mechanisms	18 600	242	286			547	0,47%	1 075	5,8%
H3_# children and women receiving primary health care services through UNICEF supported mechanisms (number of unique beneficiaries)	50 590	5 239	5 123	126		1 608	0,98%	12 096	23,9%
Nutrition									
NUT1_# of children/caregivers receiving IYCF counselling sessions through UNICEF supported mechanisms.	39 200	360	382	1 417	87		0,40%	2 246	5,7%
Child Protection									
CP1_# children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	609 900	6 133	4 928	6 875	1 893	3 590	1,81%	23 419	3,8%
CP2_# UASC identified	2 970	519	306			17	0,24%	842	28,4%
CP3_# of UASC who were provided with alternative care and/or reunified	5 170	538	298				0,12%	836	16,2%
CP4_# people with access to safe spaces, protection and support hubs	582 400	7 927	6 470	22 294	11 155	11 721	0,65%	59 567	10,2%
CP5_# of UNHCR/UNICEF Operational Blue Dots	14							13	92,9%
CP6_# women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	499 850	3 527	2 595	20 225		9 036	0,81%	35 383	7,1%
CP7_# people with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers	769 000	7 594	7 531	15 382	6 818	36 053	1,82%	73 378	9,5%
CP8_# of children who have received individual case management	76 100	1 008	1 018			16 262	0,82%	18 288	24,0%
Education									
EDU1_# of children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning, through UNICEF-supported system-strengthening and programmes	425 367	132 014	134 648			6 483	2,54%	273 145	64,2%
EDU2_# of children receiving learning materials	255 067	24 866	24 051			5	0,31%	48 922	19,2%
WASH									
W1_# people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs.	20 000	23	25	94	51		0,52%	193	1,0%
W2_# people use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities.	20 200	26	30	114	88		0,78%	258	1,3%
W3_# of population reached by critical hygiene and WASH supplies	85 700	166	179	382	161	60	0,11%	948	1,1%
W4_# reception/placement centres equipped with sanitation facilities	8							-	0,0%
Social Protection									
SP1_# households reached with UNICEF funded multi-purpose humanitarian cash transfers	6 000							1 031	17,2%
SP2_# households reached with cash transfers through an existing government system with UNICEF technical assistance	51 409							-	0,0%
SBC									
SBC1_# people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services (including social protection, health, nutrition, education, etc)	3 734 660	56 233	59 174	218 742	51 293	651 814	0,01%	1 037 256	27,8%
SBC2_# people participating in engagement actions for social and behavioural change	632 280	780	726	87 350	21 766	39 031	0,03%	149 653	23,7%
SBC3_# of people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms	354 260	1 723	1 215	14 906	4 112	6 457	0,09%	28 413	8,0%

Annex B: Funding status as of 29 February 2024 (US\$)

Sector	Requirements	ORE Funding Received	Carry Forward	Total Funds Received	Funding Gap	
		A	B	D=A+B+C	US\$	%
Health	7,623,871	0	2,659,085	2,659,085	4,964,786	65%
Water, sanitation and hygiene	2,587,574	0	684,602	684,602	1,902,972	74%
CP, GBViE and PSEA	43,361,077	863,636	21,458,439	22,322,075	21,039,002	49%
Education	43,846,740	1,136,364	10,025,036	11,161,400	32,685,340	75%
Social protection	20,369,748	279,330	11,219,016	11,498,346	8,871,402	44%
Cross-sectoral (SBC, CE, AAP)	12,746,389	0	4,335,127	4,335,127	8,391,262	66%
Being allocated ⁵	0	311,888	9,866,345	10,178,233		
Total funds	130,535,399	2,591,218	60,267,650	228,646,048	67,676,531⁶	52%

⁵ 'Being allocated' means that funding is pending allocation decision.

⁶ The total funding gap is the difference between the total requirements for HAC Ukraine and the total received funds.